

IMAGE PROCESSING DEVICE AND IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to an image processing device and an image processing method which can be applied to image forming devices such as a digital copying machine, and a facsimile machine, and in which a conversion processing is performed on image
10 signals.

Related Background Art

 In general, in image forming devices such as a digital copying machine, and a facsimile device, first, light reflected by an original is received and
15 converted to an electric signal by CCD, and the like, and a resulting analog luminance signal is converted to a digital luminance signal by A/D converter, and the like, so that a multivalued luminance signal of an original image is obtained.

20 Next, for example, by referring to a luminance/density conversion table prepared beforehand, the original image signal is converted to a multivalued image density signal based on luminance/density conversion information.

25 Moreover, it is assumed that a user desires to enlarge or reduce an image, and selects and sets an enlargement/reduction magnification by operating an

external key or the like. In this case, after
enlarging/reducing an image luminance signal, the
signal is converted to a multivalued image density
signal by referring to a luminance/density conversion
5 table.

For example, an output density correction table is
used to convert the resulting image density signal to
the image density signal corresponding to a printer
characteristic, and the converted image density signal
10 is outputted via a printer. This is applied to the
digital copying machine.

Moreover, the resulting image density signal is
converted to the output density signal suitable for an
image resolution, for example, using the output density
15 correction table. Subsequently, the signal is
converted to binary data, which is further subjected to
a predetermined compression processing, and then
transmitted to a reception device via a communication
channel or the like. This is applied to the device on
20 the facsimile transmission side.

Furthermore, depending on the type of the original
image, the image density signal is set to have a higher
density than the actual original density so that image
quality is enhanced in some cases, and only a low
25 density portion is set to have a dropped density as
compared with the actual original density so that the
image quality is enhanced in other cases.

For example, the former cases represent character originals, and the latter cases represent photograph originals. In this case, when the user sets the type of the original as a mode, the luminance/density
5 conversion table, or the output density correction table is changed in accordance with the mode.

Moreover, based on the mode set by the user, a luminance/output density conversion table (a table to input luminance data and output density data) for the
10 mode is first calculated from the luminance/density conversion table and the output density correction table to prepare LUT (lookup table). By referring to the data, data conversion is implemented for output or transmission. This is also known.

15 However, the above-described conventional examples have the following problems.

When the image is enlarged/outputted, by the enlarged image processing, the resolution of output image is apparently deteriorated as compared with the
20 resolution of input image, so that the edge portion of the image signal is blurred.

This respect will be described with reference to Figs. 14A to 14C. When the image of Fig. 14A is subjected to 200% enlargement (Fig. 14C), the image
25 edge portion is also doubled, and the outputted image seems to be blurred.

Moreover, when the image is reduced/outputted, for

intermediate-gradation density fine lines, and the like within the input image, the value of the output image signal is lowered by the reduced image processing in some cases.

5 These cases will also be described with reference to Figs. 14A to 14C. When the image of Fig. 14A is subjected to 50% reduction (Fig. 14B), assuming that the output resolution is doubled as compared with the reading resolution, the image edge portion also becomes
10 half, so that the intermediate gradation area in the outputted image is largely decreased.

 In this case, if the reading resolution is substantially equal to the output resolution, the image is thinned out, so that the intermediate gradation is
15 eliminated in some cases.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

 An object of the present invention is to remove the defects of the above-described conventional art and
20 to provide an image processing device and an image processing method in which by selecting a conversion table for converting input image data to output image data in accordance with an enlargement/reduction magnification, an image quality can be prevented from
25 being deteriorated by an enlargement or reduction processing with a simple constitution.

 To achieve the above-described object, according

to the present invention, there is provided an image processing device, comprising: input means for inputting image data; enlargement/reduction magnification setting means for setting an
5 enlargement/reduction magnification of the image data inputted by the input means; data converting means having a plurality of image data conversion tables and using one selected conversion table to convert the inputted image data to output data; and table selecting
10 means for selecting the conversion table in accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the enlargement/reduction magnification setting means.

Moreover, according to the present invention there is provided an image processing method, comprising: an
15 input process of inputting image data; an enlargement/reduction magnification setting process of setting an enlargement/reduction magnification of the image data inputted by the input process; a data converting process having a plurality of image data
20 conversion tables and using one selected conversion table to convert the inputted image data to output data; and a table selecting process of selecting the conversion table in accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the
25 enlargement/reduction magnification setting process.

Furthermore, according to the present invention there is provided an image processing device,

comprising: input means for inputting image data;
enlargement/reduction magnification setting means for
setting an enlargement/reduction magnification of the
image data inputted by the input means; table
5 calculating means for calculating a conversion table
for converting input image data to output image data;
and data converting means using the conversion table
calculated by the calculating means to convert the
inputted image data to output data. The table
10 calculating means calculates the conversion table in
accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification
set by the enlargement/reduction magnification setting
means.

Additionally, according to the present invention
15 there is provided an image processing method,
comprising: an input process of inputting image data;
an enlargement/reduction magnification setting process
of setting an enlargement/reduction magnification of
the image data inputted by the input process; a table
20 calculating process for calculating a conversion table
for converting input image data to output image data;
and a data converting process for using the conversion
table calculated by the calculating process to convert
the inputted image data to output data. The table
25 calculating process comprises calculating the
conversion table in accordance with the
enlargement/reduction magnification set by the

enlargement/reduction magnification setting process.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an image processing device and an image processing method in which when an enlargement
5 magnification is set to a predetermined value or more, data conversion is performed using a conversion table in which a change amount of output image data is enlarged with respect to the change amount of input image data, so that an edge portion can be prevented
10 from being blurred during an enlargement processing.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an image processing device and an image processing method in which when a reduction
15 magnification is set to a predetermined value or less, data conversion is performed using a conversion table in which a change amount of output image data is reduced with respect to the change amount of input image data, so that the reproducibility of
20 intermediate-density fine lines during a reduction processing can be enhanced.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate
25 the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the constitution of an image processing device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a characteristic diagram showing the values of an output density correction table;

Figs. 3A, 3B and 3C are explanatory views showing the density gradation of an image edge portion during enlargement/reduction in a primary manner;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing the constitution of the image processing device according to a second embodiment;

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing the constitution of the image processing device according to a third embodiment;

Fig. 6 is a characteristic diagram showing the values of the output density correction table according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention, and simultaneously showing two types of tables converted in the primary manner;

Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing the constitution of the image processing device according to the fourth

embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a block diagram showing the constitution of the image processing device according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention;

5 Fig. 9 is a characteristic diagram showing the values of a luminance/density correction table;

Fig. 10 is a block diagram showing the constitution of the image processing device according to a sixth embodiment;

10 Fig. 11 is a block diagram showing the constitution of the image processing device according to a seventh embodiment;

Fig. 12 is a block diagram showing the constitution of the image processing device according to an eighth embodiment;

15 Fig. 13 is a characteristic diagram showing the values of the output density correction table according to the eighth embodiment of the present invention, and simultaneously showing two types of tables converted in the primary manner; and

20 Figs. 14A, 14B and 14C are explanatory views showing the density gradation of the image edge portion during enlargement/reduction in a conventional example.

25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described in detail in accordance with the

accompanying drawings.

[First Embodiment]

The first embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figs. 1, 2, 3A, 3B and
5 3C.

(Outline)

First, the outline of the first embodiment will be described.

According to the first embodiment, an image
10 processing device comprises a scanner 101 for inputting an image density signal, an image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106 for enlarging or reducing an image signal, an enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit 110 for setting the
15 enlargement/reduction magnification of the image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106, and an output density correction unit 108 for correcting the image density signal to provide a density signal appropriate for an image forming device and an output
20 resolution. The device is provided with a plurality of output density correction tables for use as the output density correction unit 108, and the output density correction table is changed in accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the
25 enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit 110.

Moreover, the device is provided with a plurality

of output density correction tables as the output
density correction unit 108, and the output density
correction table is changed only during enlargement in
accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification
5 set by the enlargement/reduction magnification
instruction unit 110.

A concrete example will be described hereinafter.

Fig. 1 shows the constitution of the image
processing device according to the first embodiment,
10 and an image processing flow.

A scanner 101 for reading an original is
constituted of CCD (solid image pick-up element) image
sensor, or a CS (contact sensor). Numeral 101a denotes
an analog video signal outputted from the scanner 101.

15 First, the analog video signal 101a as analog
image data read by the scanner 101 is quantized to form
digital image data 102a of eight bits by an A/D
converter 102. Additionally, the digital image data
comprises luminance data. Moreover, for the number of
20 gradations, there are 256 gradations. The luminance of
white paper mainly used by a user comprises 255 data,
and the darkness when a scanner lamp is turned off is
set to 0.

The luminance data 102a from the A/D converter 102
25 is corrected by an image signal correction circuit 103
in the sensitivity nonuniformity of CCD or CS of the
scanner 101 and shading strain as the strain of light

distribution characteristic of a light source. Shading correction includes the correction of light distribution characteristic among pixels of CCD in every operation, and the adjustment of the analog
5 signal intensity of the entire CCD when a change occurs in an original lighting system by durability or the like. At this time, original image data 103a is completed. The obtained image data comprises multivalued luminance data quantized at the ratio of
10 eight bits per pixel.

Moreover, since the reading unit and output unit of CCD or CS have different resolutions, resolution conversion by a magnification change processing, and a necessary magnification change processing are
15 simultaneously performed. Specifically, a magnification change processing unit 104 performs the magnification change processing on the image data 103a to match the resolution of the output unit, thereby obtaining data 104a.

20 Thereafter, an edge emphasis processing unit 105 performs an edge emphasis processing to optimize the reproducibility of a character or image line width, and the sharpness of an image end portion. Image data 105a is obtained in this manner.

25 Subsequently, if the user presets an original enlargement/reduction processing in the magnification instruction unit 110, the image data 105 is subjected

to an enlargement/reduction processing by the enlargement/reduction processing unit 106 in accordance with a magnification 110a. Image data 106a is obtained in this manner.

5 A luminance/density conversion unit 107 for converting luminance data to density data is constituted of an LUT as a conversion table. Standard luminance/density conversion is close to the removing of Log from luminance value. The conversion table is
10 constituted of ROM or RAM. Additionally, either the inputted image data 106a or outputted density data 107a is data of eight bits.

 The output density correction unit 108 for correcting the density data 107a converted by the
15 luminance/density conversion unit 107 is constituted of a plurality of output density correction tables such as LUT and a calculation circuit. Moreover, the output density correction table is constituted of ROM or RAM. In the example, a plurality of LUT's are prepared and
20 stored in a memory.

 Fig. 2 represents a graph of characteristic LUT's stored in the output density correction unit 108, and the tables are designated as γ_1 , γ_2 , γ_3 to facilitate the description. Character γ_1 denotes a standard
25 output density correction table, γ_2 denotes a table in which a high density section is emphasized so that the section is reproduced as close to black as possible,

and γ_3 denotes a table reverse to γ_2 , which is set to enhance the reproducibility of intermediate density.

Here, when the user does not set the enlargement/reduction processing of the original, or
5 when the enlargement/reduction setting is in the range of 51% to 199%, γ_1 is selected as LUT, and the image density is converted. Subsequently, when the enlargement processing of 200% or more is selected, the density is converted by γ_2 . When the reduction
10 processing of 50% or less is selected, density is converted by γ_3 . Thereafter, density data 107a is outputted. Specifically, the output density correction unit 108 selects the table in accordance with the magnification data 110a from the magnification
15 instruction unit 110.

In this case, the positional relation between the outputted density data and the edge portion results in Figs. 3A to 3C. Additionally, Figs. 3A to 3C will be described in comparison with Figs. 14A to 14C of the
20 above-described conventional art.

In the conventional example, as shown in Figs. 14A to 14C, in the 200% enlargement, when the intermediate gradation is enlarged as it is, the intermediate gradation is obtained over a wide area (area of
25 position X1 or more), and the image edge portion is dimmed. Conversely, in the 50% reduction, since the image edge portion has a steep density change, the

reproduction of the intermediate gradation becomes poor.

On the other hand, in the example, as shown in Figs. 3A to 3C, in the 200% enlargement, since the
5 input/output density is converted by the values γ_2 of LUT which make steep the conversion, the image fuzz can be alleviated by narrowing the intermediate gradation area (area of position X2 or more). Moreover, in the 50% reduction, since the input/output density is
10 converted by the values γ_3 of LUT which moderate the intermediate gradation, the quality of the intermediate gradation is kept.

Additionally, the above-described image processing device can be applied, for example, to a digital
15 copying machine as the image forming device. In this case, the output density is corrected, and additionally the conversion to a laser drive signal is performed in the output density correction unit 108. The conversion of the drive signal is considered in the output density
20 correction table. Subsequently, image density data 108a is sent to an output unit 109.

The printer for recording the image on paper or the like can be used as the output unit 109, which can be constituted of a laser beam printer in this case.

25 When the output unit 109 is constituted by a heat transfer system, an ink jet system, and the like, the conversion to the drive signals is performed in the

output density correction unit 108.

Moreover, when the device is applied to facsimile, during the conversion in the output density correction unit 108, the image density data 108a is converted to
5 an output density signal suitable for an image resolution, further converted to binary data, and subjected to a predetermined compression processing. Subsequently, the data is transmitted to a reception device via a communication channel or the like. Then,
10 the facsimile (output unit 109) on the reception side outputs an image.

Furthermore, based on the mode set by the user, a luminance/output density conversion table for the mode at that time is first calculated from a
15 luminance/density conversion table and an output density correction table to prepare LUT. The LUT is used to perform output or transmission in some cases.

Additionally, one conversion unit may be formed by combining the luminance/density conversion unit 107 and
20 the output density correction unit 108, and the unit may have a conversion table which is formed by combining the luminance/density conversion table and the output density correction table.

Moreover, in the example, the output density
25 correction table is properly used in three cases: in the reduction of 50% or less, in the reduction/same size/enlargement of 51% to 199%, and in the enlargement

of 200% or more. The invention is not limited to this example, and the table may properly be used for more cases.

As described above, by preparing a plurality of
5 output density correction tables for use as the output
density correcting means, and changing the output
density correction table in accordance with the
enlargement/reduction magnification set by the
enlargement/reduction magnification setting means, when
10 the image is enlarged/outputted, the edge portion of
the output image can be prevented from being blurred by
the enlargement processing. Moreover, in the
reduction/output of the image, even when the reduction
processing is performed, the reproducibility of the
15 intermediate gradation density fine lines, and the like
in the input image can be enhanced.

Moreover, by preparing a plurality of output
density correction tables as the output density
correcting means, and changing the output density
20 correction table in accordance with the
enlargement/reduction magnification set by the
enlargement/reduction magnification setting means only
during the enlargement, when the image is
enlarged/outputted, the edge portion of the output
25 image can be prevented from being blurred by the
enlargement processing. The image can be enlarged
without largely deteriorating the image quality. The

table γ_2 of Fig. 2 is used during the enlargement of 200% or more, and the table γ_1 is used in the other cases.

[Second Embodiment]

5 The second embodiment of the present invention will be described. Additionally, the same portion as that of the first embodiment is denoted by the same reference numeral, and the description thereof is omitted.

10 (Outline)

 The outline of the second embodiment will first be described.

 The second embodiment of the present invention comprises the scanner 101 for inputting the image
15 density signal, an intermediate density judgment circuit 130 for detecting the area or ratio of an intermediate density portion occupying the image, the image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106 for enlarging or reducing the image signal, the
20 enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit 110 for setting the enlargement/reduction magnification of the image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106, and the output density correction unit 108 for correcting the image density signal to provide the
25 density signal appropriate for the image forming device and the output resolution. The device is provided with a plurality of output density correction tables for use

as the output density correction unit 108, and the
output density correction table is changed in
accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification
set by the enlargement/reduction magnification
5 instruction unit 110, and the area or ratio of the
intermediate density portion occupying the image.

A concrete example will be described hereinafter.

The second embodiment is different from the first
embodiment in that it is provided with the means for
10 detecting the area or ratio of the intermediate density
portion occupying the image outputted by the image
processing device, and is the same as the first
embodiment in the other constitutions.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing the constitution
15 of the second embodiment. The same constituting
elements as those of Fig. 1 are denoted by the same
reference numerals.

In Fig. 4, a memory 120 stores data for one
screen. The intermediate density judgment circuit 130
20 judges based on data 120a from the memory whether the
ratio of the intermediate density portion is high or
less.

In a judgment method, the number of pixels as
luminance signal values corresponding to a
25 predetermined density area (e.g., 0.3 to 1.0 in terms
of logarithm reflection density) in a multivalued image
signal. Specifically, if the image luminance signal

multivalued in the range of 0 to 255 indicates the luminance signal values of the density portion of 1.50 to 0.07, the number of pixels having the luminance signal values in the range of 20 to 138 may be counted.

5 Additionally, when the counted number of pixels of the intermediate density portion does not exceed 30% of 1.5 million pixels in one screen, it is judged that the ratio of the intermediate density portion is small.

10 The output density correction unit 108 selects the output density correction table in accordance with data 130a indicating the magnitude of the ratio of the intermediate density portion detected in this manner, and further the data 110a indicating the set enlargement/reduction ratio.

15 In the output density correction unit 108, when the enlargement processing of 200% or more is selected, and additionally the ratio of the intermediate density portion is low, γ_2 is selected as LUT. Moreover, when the reduction processing of 50% or less is selected,
20 and the ratio of the intermediate density portion is high, γ_3 is selected as LUT, the image is thus processed, and the density data 108a is outputted.

 In the other settings, γ_1 is selected, and the image density is converted.

25 As described above, even when the enlargement ratio is high, γ_2 is selected particularly for the original in which the ratio of the intermediate density

portion is low (the ratio of characters is high), so that intermediate gradation reproducibility can be prevented from being deteriorated with respect to the original having many intermediate gradation images, and
5 character edges can clearly be reproduced with respect to a character original.

Furthermore, even when the reduction ratio is high, γ_3 is selected for the original in which the ratio of the intermediate density portion is high, so
10 that the edges can be prevented from being blurred with respect to the original with many characters, and the reproducibility of the intermediate density portion can be enhanced with respect to the photograph original.

In the example, the output density correction
15 table is properly used in three cases: in the reduction of 50% or less, in the reduction/same size/enlargement of 51% to 199%, and in the enlargement of 200% or more. The invention is not limited to this example, and the table may properly be used in more cases.

20 Moreover, the ratio of the intermediate gradation density portion may be divided not only at 30%, but also more finely for judgment, before changing the table.

As described above, by preparing a plurality of
25 output density correction tables for use as the output density correcting means, and changing the output density correction table in accordance with the

enlargement/reduction magnification set by the
enlargement/reduction magnification setting means, and
the area or ration of the intermediate density portion
occupying the image, when the image is
5 enlarged/outputted, the reproducibility is prevented
from being degraded with respect to the original with
many intermediate gradation images, and the edge
portion of the output image can be prevented from being
blurred by the enlargement processing. Moreover, in
10 the reduction/output of the image, edge blur is
prevented with respect to the original with many
characters. Even when the reduction processing is
performed, the reproducibility of the intermediate
gradation density fine lines, and the like in the input
15 image can be enhanced.

[Third Embodiment]

The third embodiment of the present invention will
be described with reference to Fig. 5. Additionally,
in Fig. 5, the same portion as that of each above-
20 described embodiment is denoted by the same reference
numeral, and the description thereof is omitted.

According to the third embodiment, there is
provided a density output characteristic selection
switch 140 as selecting means which can select the
25 relation of the density of the original image and the
density of the image outputted by the image processing
device (hereinafter referred to as the density output

characteristic). The density output characteristic by the density output characteristic selection switch 140 is selected from two types of modes, a character mode and a photograph mode.

5 In the output density correction unit 108, the output density correction table is selected in accordance with mode data 140a from the density output characteristic selection switch 140, and further the data 110 indicating the set enlargement/reduction
10 ratio.

 In the output density correction unit 108, only when the enlargement processing of 200% or more is selected, and the character mode is selected, γ_2 is selected as LUT. Only when the reduction processing of
15 50% or less is selected, and the photograph mode is selected, γ_3 is selected as LUT, the image is thus processed, and the density data 107a is outputted.

 In the other settings, γ_1 is selected, and the image is processed.

20 In the third embodiment, the output density correction table is properly used in three cases: in the reduction of 50% or less, in the reduction/same size/enlargement of 51% to 199%, and in the enlargement of 200% or more. The invention is not limited to this
25 embodiment, and the table may properly be used for more cases.

 As described above, according to the third

embodiment, since even at a high magnification ratio,
γ₂ is selected with respect to the original in which
the character mode is selected, the intermediate
gradation reproducibility can be prevented from being
5 degraded with respect to the original of the
intermediate gradation image, and the character edges
can clearly be reproduced.

Furthermore, since even at a high reduction ratio,
γ₃ is selected with respect to the original in which
10 the photograph mode is selected, the edge can be
prevented from being blurred with respect to the
original having many characters, and the
reproducibility of the intermediate density portion can
be enhanced with respect to the photograph original.

15 [Fourth Embodiment]

The fourth embodiment of the present invention
will be described with reference to Figs. 6 and 7.
(Outline)

The outline of the fourth embodiment will first be
20 described.

The device of the fourth embodiment comprises the
scanner 101 for inputting the image density signal, the
image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106 for
enlarging or reducing the image signal, the
25 enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit
110 for setting the enlargement/reduction magnification
of the image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106,

and the output density correction unit 108 for
correcting the image density signal to provide the
density signal appropriate for the image forming device
and the output resolution. In the device, data
5 calculation unit 150 has an output density correction
table, subjects the values of the output density
correction table to a primary conversion in accordance
with the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the
enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit
10 110 to change the values of the output density
correction table, and writes the changed data into the
LUT of the output density correction unit 108.

Moreover, in accordance with the
enlargement/reduction magnification set by the
15 enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit
110, the data calculation unit 150 applies the primary
conversion to the table values so that the change
amount of the output density is enlarged with respect
to the change amount of the input density of the output
20 density correction table during enlargement, or applies
the primary conversion to the table values so that the
change amount of the output density is reduced with
respect to the change amount of the input density of
the output density correction table during reduction.

25 A concrete example will be described hereinafter
with reference to Fig. 7. In Fig. 7 the same
constituting elements as those of Fig. 1 are denoted by

the same reference numerals, and the description thereof is omitted.

In the example, in the output density correction unit 108 for converting the inputted image density data to the output density data, the conversion table of LUT from the data calculation unit 150 is stored in a memory.

In Fig. 6, solid-line data represents LUT of output density correction in a graph. Solid-line (γ) data is stored in the data calculation unit 150.

When the user does not set the enlargement/reduction processing of the original in the magnification instruction unit 110, or when the enlargement/reduction setting is in the range of 51% to 199%, the data calculation unit 150 writes the solid-line γ data of Fig. 6 into LUT of the output density correction unit 108 as it is, and the output density correction unit 108 performs density conversion based on the data.

When the user selects the enlargement processing of 200% or more in the magnification instruction unit 110, the data calculation unit 150 calculates (γ') data from the stored (γ) data by primary conversion by the following equation:

$(\gamma') = C(\gamma) + D$, in which $C > 1$, and D is an arbitrary constant.

The (γ') data obtained by the calculation is data to

make steep the conversion of input/output density as shown by a dashed line of Fig. 6.

The data is written into the LUT of the output density correction unit 108, and the output density
5 correction unit 108 converts the density based on the written data.

When the user selects the reduction processing of 50% or less in the magnification instruction unit 110, the data calculation unit 150 calculates (γ'') data from
10 the stored (γ) data by the primary conversion by the following equation:

$$(\gamma'') = A(\gamma) + B, \text{ in which } A < 1, \text{ and } B \text{ is an arbitrary constant.}$$

The (γ'') data obtained by the calculation is data to
15 make moderate the conversion of input/output density in the intermediate density portion as shown by a broken line of Fig. 6.

The data is written into the LUT of the output density correction unit 108, and the output density
20 correction unit 108 converts the density based on the written data.

In the fourth embodiment, density gradation comprises 256 gradations of eight bits. Therefore, when the output value is 0 or less, the gradation is
25 set to 0. When the value is 255 or more, the gradation is set to 255.

The density data converted as described above is

outputted as the density data 108a.

In this case, the positional relation of the outputted density data and the edge portion is very similar to that of the first embodiment (see Figs. 3A to 3C).

In the fourth embodiment, the primary conversion is properly used in three cases: in the reduction of 50% or less, in the reduction/same size/enlargement of 51% to 199%, and in the enlargement of 200% or more. The invention is not limited to this embodiment, and the conversion may properly be used for more cases.

As described above, by applying the primary conversion to the values of the output density correction table in accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit 110 to change the values of the output density correction table, the storage capacity of the table can be reduced. Additionally, in the enlargement/output of the image, the edge portion of the output image can be prevented from being blurred by the enlargement processing. Moreover, in the reduction/output of the image, even when the reduction processing is performed, the reproducibility of the intermediate gradation density fine lines in the input image can be enhanced.

Moreover, in accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the

enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit
110, by applying the primary conversion to the table
values so that the change amount of the output density
is enlarged with respect to the change amount of the
5 input density of the output density correction table
during enlargement, or by applying the primary
conversion to the table values so that the change
amount of the output density is reduced with respect to
the change amount of the input density of the output
10 density correction table during reduction, the table
storage capacity can be reduced. Additionally, in the
enlargement/output of the image, the edge portion of
the output image can be prevented from being blurred by
the enlargement processing. Moreover, in the
15 reduction/output of the image, even when the reduction
processing is performed, the reproducibility of the
intermediate gradation density fine lines in the input
image can be enhanced.

A modification formed by combining the second and
20 fourth embodiments will next be described.

The modification comprises the scanner 101 for
inputting the image density signal, the intermediate
density judgment circuit 130 for detecting the area or
ratio of the intermediate density portion occupying the
25 image, the image enlargement/reduction processing unit
106 for enlarging or reducing the image signal, the
enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit

110 for setting the enlargement/reduction magnification of the image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106, and the output density correction unit 108 for correcting the image density signal to provide the
5 density signal appropriate for the image forming device and the output resolution. The data calculation unit 150 has an output density correction table, and subjects the values of the output density correction table to the primary conversion in accordance with the
10 enlargement/reduction magnification set by the enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit 110 and the area or ratio of the intermediate density portion occupying the image to change the values of the output density correction table for use in the output
15 density correction unit 108.

The above-described image processing can realize the same effect as that of the second embodiment with a small memory storage capacity.

Specifically in the modification, in accordance
20 with the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit 110, when during the enlargement the area or ratio of the intermediate density portion is small, the primary conversion is applied to the table values so that the
25 change amount of the output density is enlarged with respect to the change amount of the input density of the output density correction table. Moreover, when

during reduction the area or ratio of the intermediate density portion is large, the primary conversion is applied to the table values so that the change amount of the output density is reduced with respect to the change amount of the input density of the output density correction table. Thereby, in the case of the enlargement/output of the image, the edge portion of the output print image can be prevented from being blurred by the enlargement processing.

10 [Fifth Embodiment]

The fifth embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figs. 8 and 9.

Additionally, the description of the same portion as the above-described portion of Fig. 1 is omitted, and the portion is denoted by the same reference numeral.
15 (Outline)

The outline of the fifth embodiment will first be described.

The fifth embodiment comprises the scanner 101 for inputting the luminance signal of the original image, the luminance/density conversion unit 107 for converting the luminance signal to the density signal based on luminance/density conversion information, the image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106 for enlarging or reducing the image signal, and the enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit 110 for setting the enlargement/reduction magnification
20
25

of the image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106.
The luminance/density conversion unit 107 is provided
with a plurality of luminance/density conversion table,
and can change the luminance/density conversion table
5 in accordance with the enlargement/reduction
magnification set by the enlargement/reduction
magnification instruction unit 110.

Moreover, there are a plurality of
luminance/density conversion tables as
10 luminance/density conversion information, and the
luminance/density conversion table is changed in
accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification
set by the enlargement/reduction magnification setting
means only during enlargement.

15 A concrete example will be described hereinafter.

Only different portions between the device of Fig.
8 and the above-described device of Fig. 1 in the first
embodiment will be described.

The luminance/density conversion unit 107 for
20 converting luminance data to density data is
constituted of the conversion table of LUT. The
conversion table is constituted of ROM or RAM.
Additionally, each of the inputted image data 106a and
the outputted density data 107a is a data of eight
25 bits. In the example, a plurality of LUT's are
prepared, and stored in the memory.

Fig. 9 shows characteristic LUT's in a graph, and

they are named as L1, L2, L3 to facilitate the description. In Fig. 9, L1 shows standard luminance/density conversion, the value is close to a luminance value with Log removed therefrom, and L2 is emphasized so that the low luminance portion is reproduced as black as possible. In reverse to L2, L3 is determined so as to enhance the reproducibility of the intermediate density.

Here, when the user does not set the enlargement/reduction processing of the original, or when the enlargement/reduction setting is in the range of 51% to 199%, L1 is selected as LUT, and the image is processed. Subsequently, when the enlargement processing of 200% or more is selected, L2 is selected. When the reduction processing of 50% or less is selected, L3 is selected, the image is thus processed, and the density data 107a is outputted.

In this case, the positional relation of the outputted density data and the edge portion is as shown in the above-described Fig. 3. Additionally, in the example, comparison is performed using Figs. 14A to 14C in the same manner as in the above-described first example.

In the conventional example, as shown in Figs. 14A to 14C, in the 200% enlargement, when the intermediate gradation is enlarged as it is, a wide area is in the intermediate gradation, and the image edge portion

seems to be blurred. Moreover, in the 50% reduction, since the density of the image edge portion changes rapidly, the reproduction of the intermediate gradation becomes poor.

5 On the other hand, in the example, as shown in Fig. 3 described above, in the 200% enlargement, since the conversion is performed with the value L2 of LUT to make steep the luminance/density conversion, the image blur can be alleviated by narrowing the intermediate
10 gradation area. Moreover, in the 50% reduction, since the luminance/density conversion is performed with the value L3 of LUT to make moderate in the intermediate gradation, the quality of the intermediate gradation is kept.

15 The image density data 107a is sent to the output unit 109. This is a printer for recording the image on paper or the like. This printer is constituted of a thermal transfer system, a laser beam system, or an ink jet system which is used in an ordinary recording
20 device.

 Moreover, when the device is applied to facsimile, the image density data 107a is subjected to a binarizing processing, then to a predetermined compression processing. Subsequently, the data is
25 transmitted to the reception device via the communication channel or the like. Then, the image is outputted by the facsimile (output unit 109) on the

reception side.

In the example, the luminance/density conversion table is properly used in three cases: in the reduction of 50% or less, in the reduction/same size/enlargement of 51% to 199%, and in the enlargement of 200% or more. 5 The invention is not limited to this example, and the table may properly be used for more cases.

As described above, by preparing a plurality of luminance/density conversion tables as 10 luminance/density conversion information, and changing the luminance/density conversion table in accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the enlargement/reduction magnification setting means, in the enlargement/output of the image, the edge portion 15 of the output image can be prevented from being blurred by the enlargement processing. Moreover, in the reduction/output of the image, even when the reduction processing is performed, the reproducibility of the intermediate gradation density fine lines in the input 20 image can be enhanced.

Moreover, by preparing a plurality of luminance/density conversion tables as the luminance/density conversion information, and changing the luminance/density conversion table in accordance 25 with the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the enlargement/reduction magnification setting means only during the enlargement, in the enlargement/output of

the image, the edge portion of the output image can be prevented from being blurred by the enlargement processing. The image can be enlarged without largely deteriorating the image quality. The table L2 of Fig. 9 is used during the enlargement of 200% or more, and the table L1 is used in the other cases.

[Sixth Embodiment]

The sixth embodiment of the present invention will be described. Additionally, the description of the same portion as the above-described portion of Fig. 4 is omitted, and the portion is denoted by the same reference numeral.

(Outline)

The outline of the sixth embodiment will first be described.

The device of the sixth embodiment comprises the scanner 101 for inputting the luminance signal of the original image, the luminance/density conversion unit 107 for converting the luminance signal to the density signal based on luminance/density conversion information, the intermediate density judgment circuit 130 for detecting the area or ratio of the intermediate density portion occupying the image, the image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106 for enlarging or reducing the image signal, and the enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit 110 for setting the enlargement/reduction magnification

of the image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106.
In the device, the luminance/density conversion unit
107 is provided with a plurality of luminance/density
conversion table, and can change the luminance/density
5 conversion table in accordance with the
enlargement/reduction magnification 110a set by the
enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit
110 and the data 130a indicating the area or ratio of
the intermediate density portion occupying the image.

10 Moreover, the enlargement/reduction magnification
set by the enlargement/reduction magnification
instruction unit 110 indicates an enlargement
magnification, and the luminance/density conversion
table may be changed only when the area or ratio of the
15 intermediate density portion is small.

A concrete example will be described hereinafter.

The sixth embodiment is different from the fifth
embodiment in that it is provided with the means for
detecting the area or ratio of the intermediate density
20 portion occupying the image outputted by the image
processing device, and is the same as the fifth
embodiment in the other constitutions. Moreover, the
memory 120 and the intermediate density judgment
circuit 130 have the same constitutions as those of the
25 second embodiment.

The intermediate density judgment circuit 130
counts the number of pixels as the luminance signal

values corresponding to the predetermined density area (e.g., 0.3 to 1.0 in terms of the logarithm reflection values) in the multivalued image signal. Specifically, if the image luminance signal multivalued in the range of 0 to 255 represents the luminance signal value of the density portion of 1.50 to 0.07, the number of pixels with the luminance signal values of 20 to 138 may be counted.

Additionally, when the counted number of pixels of the intermediate density portion does not exceed 30% of 1.5 million pixels in the entire one screen, it is judged that the ratio of the intermediate density portion is small.

The luminance/density conversion unit 107 selects the luminance/density conversion table in accordance with the data 130a indicating the magnitude of the ratio of the intermediate density portion detected in this manner, and further the data 110a indicating the set enlargement/reduction ratio.

In the output density correction unit 108, when the enlargement processing of 200% or more is selected, and additionally the ratio of the intermediate density portion is low, L2 is selected as LUT. Moreover, when the reduction processing of 50% or less is selected, and the ratio of the intermediate density portion is high, L3 is selected as LUT, the image is thus processed, and the density data 107a is outputted. In

the other settings, L1 is selected, and the image is processed.

In the example, the luminance/density conversion table is properly used in three cases: in the reduction
5 of 50% or less, in the reduction/same size/enlargement of 51% to 199%, and in the enlargement of 200% or more. The invention is not limited to this example, and the table may properly be used for more cases.

Moreover, the ratio of the intermediate gradation
10 density portion may be divided not only vertically at 30%, but also more finely for judgment, before changing the table values.

Thus, since even at a high enlargement ratio, L2 is selected with respect to the original in which the
15 ratio of the intermediate density portion is low (the ratio of characters is high), the intermediate gradation reproducibility can be prevented from being deteriorated with respect to the original having many intermediate gradation images, and the character edges
20 can clearly be reproduced with respect to the character original.

Furthermore, since even at a high reduction ratio, L3 is selected with respect to the original in which the ratio of the intermediate density portion is high,
25 the edges can be prevented from being blurred with respect to the original having many characters, and the reproducibility of the intermediate density portion can

be enhanced with respect to the photograph original.

Moreover, the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit 110 indicates an enlargement
5 magnification, and the luminance/density conversion table is changed only when the area or ratio of the intermediate density portion is small. Therefore, in the enlargement/output of the image, the output image edge portion can be prevented from being blurred by the
10 enlargement processing, and the image can be enlarged without largely deteriorating the image quality.

[Seventh Embodiment]

The seventh embodiment of the present invention will be described. Additionally, the description of
15 the same portion as the above-described portion of each embodiment is omitted, and the portion is denoted by the same reference numeral.

In the seventh embodiment, there is provided the density output characteristic selection switch 140 as
20 the selecting means which can select the relation of the original image density and the density of the image outputted by the image processing device (hereinafter referred to as the density output characteristic). The density output characteristic can be selected from two
25 types of modes, character mode and photograph mode.

In the luminance/density conversion unit 107, the luminance/density conversion table is selected in

accordance with the data 140a from the density output characteristic selection switch 140, and further the data 110a indicating the set enlargement/reduction ratio.

5 In the luminance/density conversion unit 107, only when the enlargement processing of 200% or more is selected and the character mode is selected, L2 is selected as LUT. Moreover, when the reduction processing of 50% or less is selected, and the
10 photograph mode is selected, L3 is selected as LUT, the image is thus processed, and the density data 107a is outputted. In the other settings, L1 is selected, and the image is processed.

 In the seventh embodiment, the luminance/density
15 conversion table is properly used in three cases: in the reduction of 50% or less, in the reduction/same size/enlargement of 51% to 199%, and in the enlargement of 200% or more. The invention is not limited to this embodiment, and the table may properly be used for more
20 cases.

 As described above, according to the seventh embodiment, since even at a high enlargement ratio, L2 is selected for the original in which the character mode is selected, the intermediate gradation
25 reproducibility can be prevented from being deteriorated with respect to the intermediate gradation image original, and the character edges can clearly be

reproduced with respect to the character original.

Furthermore, since even at a high reduction ratio, L3 is selected for the original in which the photograph mode is selected, the edge can be prevented from being blurred with respect to the original with many characters, and the reproducibility of the intermediate density portion can be enhanced with respect to the photograph original.

[Eighth Embodiment]

10 The eighth embodiment of the present invention will be described with respect to Figs. 12, 13. Additionally, the description of the same portion as the above-described portion of each embodiment is omitted, and the portion is denoted by the same reference numeral.

15 (Outline)

 The outline of the eighth embodiment will first be described.

 The device of the eighth embodiment comprises the scanner 101 for inputting the luminance signal of the original image, the luminance/density conversion unit 107 for converting the luminance signal to the density signal based on luminance/density conversion information, the image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106 for enlarging or reducing the image signal, and the enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit 110 for setting the enlargement/reduction

magnification of the image enlargement/reduction
processing unit 106. In the device, the data
calculation unit 150 has the luminance/density
conversion table as the luminance/density conversion
5 information, applies the primary conversion to the
values of the luminance/density conversion table in
accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification
set by the enlargement/reduction magnification
instruction unit 110, changes the values of the
10 luminance/density conversion table, and writes the
calculated table into the luminance/density conversion
unit 107.

Moreover, the data calculation unit 150 has the
luminance/density conversion table as the
15 luminance/density conversion information, applies, in
accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification
set by the enlargement/reduction magnification setting
means, the primary conversion to the table values so
that the change amount of the density is enlarged with
20 respect to the change amount of the luminance of the
luminance/density conversion table during enlargement,
or applies the primary conversion to the table values
so that the change amount of the density is reduced
with respect to the change amount of the luminance of
25 the luminance/density conversion table during
reduction.

A concrete example will be described hereinafter

with reference to Fig. 12.

In the example, the conversion table of LUT from the data calculation unit is stored in the memory of the luminance/density conversion unit 107 for
5 converting the luminance data to the density data.

In Fig. 13 the LUT for the luminance/density conversion is represented by solid-line data in a graph. The solid-line (L) data is stored in the data calculation unit 150. In the same manner as the fifth
10 embodiment, this is a standard luminance/density conversion, and the value is close to the luminance value with Log removed therefrom.

When the user does not set the enlargement/reduction processing of the original in the
15 magnification instruction unit 110, or when the enlargement/reduction setting is in the range of 51% to 199%, the data calculation unit 150 writes the solid-line (L) data of Fig. 13 into the LUT of the luminance/density conversion unit 107 as it is, and the
20 luminance/density conversion unit 107 performs the conversion based on the data.

When the user selects the enlargement processing of 200% or more in the magnification instruction unit 110, the data calculation unit calculates data (L')
25 from stored data (L) by the primary conversion according to the following equation:

$$(L') = C(\gamma) + D, \text{ in which } C > 1, \text{ and } D \text{ is an}$$

arbitrary constant.

The data (L') obtained by the calculation is data to make steep the luminance/density conversion as shown by a dashed line of Fig. 13.

5 The data is written into the LUT of the luminance/density conversion unit 107, and the luminance/density conversion unit 107 performs the data conversion based on the written data.

 When the user selects the reduction processing of
10 50% or less in the magnification instruction unit 110, the data calculation unit 150 calculates data (L'') from the stored data (L) by the primary conversion according to the following equation:

$(L'') = A(L) + B$, in which $A < 1$, and B is an
15 arbitrary constant.

The data (L'') obtained by the calculation is data to make moderate the luminance/density conversion in the intermediate density portion as shown by a broken line of Fig. 13.

20 The data is written into the LUT of the luminance/density conversion unit 107, and the luminance/density conversion unit 107 performs the data conversion based on the written data.

 The data converted as described above is outputted
25 as the density data 107a.

 The positional relation of the outputted density data and the edge portion is very similar to that of

the fifth embodiment (see Figs. 3A to 3C).

In the eighth embodiment, the primary conversion is properly used in three cases: in the reduction of 50% or less, in the reduction/same size/enlargement of 51% to 199%, and in the enlargement of 200% or more. The invention is not limited to this embodiment, and the conversion may properly be used for more cases.

As described above, by having the luminance/density conversion table as the luminance/density conversion information, applying the primary conversion to the values of the luminance/density conversion table in accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit 110, and changing the values of the luminance/density conversion table, the table storage capacity can be reduced. Additionally, in the enlargement/output of the image, the edge portion of the output image can be prevented from being blurred by the enlargement processing. Moreover, in the reduction/output of the image, even when the reduction processing is performed, the reproducibility of the intermediate gradation density fine lines in the input image can be enhanced.

Moreover, by having the luminance/density conversion table as the luminance/density conversion information, applying, in accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the

enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit
110, the primary conversion to the table values so that
the change amount of the density is enlarged with
respect to the change amount of the luminance of the
5 luminance/density conversion table during enlargement,
or applying the primary conversion to the table values
so that the change amount of the density is reduced
with respect to the change amount of the luminance of
the luminance/density conversion table during
10 reduction, the table storage capacity can be reduced.
Additionally, in the enlargement/output of the image,
the output image edge portion can be prevented from
being blurred by the enlargement processing. Moreover,
in the reduction/output of the image, even when the
15 reduction processing is performed, the reproducibility
of the intermediate gradation density fine lines in the
input image can be enhanced.

A modification formed by combining the sixth and
eighth embodiments will next be described.

20 The device of the modification comprises the
scanner 101 for inputting the luminance signal of the
original image, the luminance/density conversion unit
107 for converting the luminance signal to the density
signal based on the luminance/density conversion
25 information, the intermediate density judgment circuit
130 for detecting the area or ratio of the intermediate
density portion occupying the image, the image

enlargement/reduction processing unit 106 for enlarging
or reducing the image signal, and the
enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit
110 for setting the enlargement/reduction magnification
5 of the image enlargement/reduction processing unit 106.
The device has the luminance/density conversion table
as the luminance/density conversion information, the
data calculation unit applies the primary conversion to
the values of the luminance/density conversion table in
10 accordance with the enlargement/reduction magnification
set by the enlargement/reduction magnification setting
means and the area or ratio of the intermediate density
portion occupying the image, and the values of the
luminance/density conversion table are changed.

15 By this image processing, the table storage
capacity can be reduced. In the enlargement/output of
the image, the edge portion of the output print image
can be prevented from being blurred by the enlargement
processing. Moreover, in the reduction/output of the
20 image, even when the reduction processing is performed,
the output print reproducibility of the intermediate
gradation density fine lines in the input image can be
enhanced.

Specifically in the modification, in accordance
25 with the enlargement/reduction magnification set by the
enlargement/reduction magnification instruction unit
110, during the enlargement, and when the area or ratio

of the intermediate density portion is small, the table values are subjected to the primary conversion so that the change amount of the density is enlarged with respect to the change amount of the luminance of the
5 luminance/density conversion table. Moreover, during the reduction, and when the area or ratio of the intermediate density portion is large, the table values are subjected to the primary conversion so that the change amount of the density is reduced with respect to
10 the change amount of the luminance of the luminance/density conversion table.

In the enlargement/output of the image by the image processing, the edge portion of the output print image can be prevented from being blurred by the
15 enlargement processing.

Additionally, the present invention may be applied to a system constituted by a plurality of apparatuses (e.g., host computer, interface apparatus, reader, printer, and the like), or to a device comprising a
20 single apparatus (e.g., copying machine, or facsimile device).

Moreover, it goes without saying that the present invention can be applied to achievement by supplying the program to the system or the device. Additionally,
25 also when the storage medium storing the program represented by the software for achieving the present invention is supplied to the system or the device, and

the computer (or CPU or MPU) of the system or the device reads and executes the program code stored in the storage medium, the effect of the present invention can be realized.

5 In this case, the program code itself read from the storage medium realizes the above-described embodiment functions, and the storage medium storing the program code constitutes the present invention.

10 The storage media for supplying the program code, such as, a floppy disk, a hard disk, an optical disk, an optomagnetic disk, CD-ROM, CD-R, a magnetic tape, a nonvolatile memory card, and ROM (mask ROM, flash EEPROM, and the like) can be used.

15 Moreover, in addition to the realization of the embodiment functions by executing the program code read by the computer, needless to say, the present invention includes a case comprising performing a part or the whole of the actual processing based on the instruction of the program code by OS (operating system) or the like operating on the computer, and realizing the
20 embodiment functions by the processing.

25 Furthermore, it goes without saying that the present invention includes a case comprising writing the program code read from the storage medium to the memory disposed in the function expansion board inserted to the computer or the function expansion unit connected to the computer, performing a part or the

whole of the actual processing based on the instruction
of the program code by CPU or the like disposed on the
function expansion board or the function expansion
unit, and realizing the embodiment functions by the
5 processing.

The present invention can be applied to a system
constituted by a plurality of devices, or to an
apparatus comprising a single device. Furthermore, it
goes without saying that the invention is applicable
10 also to a case where the object of the invention is
attained by supplying a program to a system or
apparatus.

As many apparently widely different embodiments of
the present invention can be made without departing
15 from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be
understood that the invention is not limited to the
specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the
appended claims.